

- (e) *Common Language.* The international language of SAR is English. Where neighbouring States use languages other than English, it is useful to have someone at the RCC or on call capable in those languages, too. Advantage can also be taken of the increasing trend of communication service providers to offer translation services on the telephone. Confirmation of verbal conversations with facsimile or other written means can reduce misunderstandings and expedite co-ordination processes. However, every RCC should always have personnel on watch who are able to speak, read, and write the English language to enable timely and effective communications with aircraft, vessels and other RCCs.

Aus dem Kapitel „4.2 - Grundlegende Funktionen und Anforderungen“ an Seenotrettungsleitstellen im „International aeronautical and maritime search and rescue manual (IAMSAR)“: „Die internationale Sprache für Such- und Rettungsmissionen ist Englisch.“

Quelle: International Maritime Organization

What to Train

- 3.2.6 An individual's training must be based on a needs analysis. This analysis compares actual performance and behaviour with required performance and behaviour at a currently held position. Based on this analysis, training needs and methods to overcome the deficiencies can be identified.
- 3.2.7 The need for a working knowledge of the English language may be considered. RCCs must be able to communicate with other RCCs, as well as ship masters and aircraft commanders, who are required to be able to speak English. Air traffic services units also have requirements for English language speaking skills.
- 3.2.8 The present skill of a person can also be compared with the required competency which will be needed for a known future assignment. This enables systematic preparation for a new assignment.
- 3.2.9 Planning for future training needs can be more effective if knowledge and skills which will be needed due to changing technology can be predicted.

„Die Notwendigkeit von Grundkenntnissen der englischen Sprache soll berücksichtigt werden. Die RCCs müssen in der Lage sein, mit anderen RCCs sowie Schiffsführern und Flugzeugführern zu kommunizieren, von denen erwartet wird, dass sie Englisch sprechen.“ - heißt es im verbindlichen Regelwerk „International aeronautical and maritime search and rescue manual“.

Quelle: International Maritime Organization.

duly trained and qualified. They will normally serve in support of expert functions such as firefighting, or air or marine safety. The RCC must be prepared to undertake and continue operational duties 24 hours per day. This level of readiness requires that multiple persons be trained and qualified to assume SMC duties.

- (a) *RCC Chief.* The RCC chief may be a person who also performs other functions. Whenever an RCC is established in conjunction with an ATS unit or similar operations centre, responsibilities for the RCC are often placed on the chief of that facility. In such instances, another person should be appointed to handle day-to-day management of the RCC. The RCC chief must make appropriate preparations, plans, and arrangements as well as oversee, if not delegated, the daily operations of the RCC, to ensure that when an incident occurs the SAR operation can be promptly performed.
- (b) *RCC Staff.* The RCC staff consists of personnel who are trained and capable of planning and coordinating SAR operations. If the RCC staff has duties besides SAR, the additional functions should be considered when determining the staffing needs. The number of personnel required will vary with local requirements, traffic density, seasonal conditions, meteorological conditions and other SRR conditions. An RCC must be in a constant state of operational readiness. Where the RCC does not maintain continuous staffing, or only has one trained and capable RCC person on duty, provision must be made for stand-by RCC staff to be mobilized rapidly.
- (c) *SAR Mission Co-ordinator.* An SMC should be designated for each specific SAR operation, and adequate numbers of personnel qualified to perform the SMC function must be readily available on a 24-hour basis. This is a temporary function which may be performed by the RCC chief or a designated SAR duty officer, assisted by as many staff as may be required. A SAR operation may continue over a prolonged period of time. The SMC is in charge of a SAR operation until a rescue has been effected or until it has become apparent that further efforts would be of no avail. The RCC plan of operations should give the SMC the freedom to employ any facility, to request additional ones and to accept or

Das Internationale Handbuch für Such- und Rettungsmaßnahmen im Luft- und Seeraum verlangt für RCCs weiterhin „(...) eine ausreichende Anzahl von Personal (...) muss rund um die Uhr verfügbar sein.“. Quelle: International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual (IAMSAR Manual) by IMO & ICAO

2.3.7 The RCC must have certain basic capabilities before it is recognized as having responsibility for an SRR by listing in the ICAO RANP or the IMO Global SAR Plan. Additional or improved capabilities may be added as ability and resources permit. A fully capable RCC may be viewed as having two sets of capabilities, "required" and "desired." Figure 2-2 outlines these capabilities.

Required	Desired
<p>24-hour availability</p> <p>Trained persons</p> <p>Persons with a working knowledge of the English language</p> <p>Charts which apply to the SRR (aeronautical, nautical, topographic and hydrographic)</p> <p>Means of plotting</p> <p>Ability to receive distress alerts, e.g., from MCCs, CESs, etc.</p> <p>Immediate communications with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> associated ATS units associated RSCs DF and position-fixing stations associated CRSs <p>Rapid and reliable communications with:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> Parent agencies of SRUs adjacent RCCs designated meteorological offices employed SRUs alerting posts <p>Plans of operation</p> <p>Ability to co-ordinate provision of medical advice</p> <p>Ability to co-ordinate provision of medical assistance or evacuation</p>	<p>Wall chart depicting SRR, SRSs, and neighbouring SRRs, SAR resources</p> <p>Computer resources</p> <p>Databases</p>

Figure 2-2 – Capabilities of a fully capable RCC

Das Internationale Handbuch für Such- und Rettungsmaßnahmen im Luft- und Seeraum schreibt für RCCs in der Spalte „erforderlich“ vor: „24 Stunden Verfügbarkeit“ und „ausgebildete Personen mit Fähigkeiten in der englischen Sprache“.

Quelle: International Aeronautical and Maritime Search and Rescue Manual (IAMSAR Manual) by IMO & ICAO

7.4 *Personnel and Training* All States should, where applicable to maintain a 24 hour service:

- a) provide adequate ATC resources (either an ATS supervisor or other staff) that can provide relief within Area Control Centres (ACCs) to allow timely SAR alerts and information to RCCs;
- b) provide sufficient RCC staffing;
- c) provide a sufficient number of trained specialist RCC officers including SMCs and Assistant SMCs (A/SMCs);
- d) develop SAR personnel position descriptions that detail responsibilities and eligibility criteria for recruitment of operational staff;
- e) develop a comprehensive training programme that includes SAR training for:
 - i. RCC SAR Mission Coordinators (SMCs) based on a competency-based assessment approach to ensure technical and English language proficiency, cyclical (periodic) instruction that provides continuous training to ensure competency is maintained, and a system for maintaining training records; and
 - ii. SRU staff, including military personnel.
- f) facilitate RCC staff to be proficient in the English language; and
- g) facilitate a programme of regular liaison visits between relevant RCCs, ATC units and airline operating centres in order to understand those organizations, facilities and

Im „European Search and Rescue Plan“ heißt es, RRCs müssen „Die Fähigkeit, Notfallmeldungen 24 Stunden am Tag zuverlässig zu empfangen und zu bestätigen“ nachweisen.

Quelle: ICAO European and North Atlantic Office / developed by the European Search and Rescue Task Force

SAR Facilities and Resources

7.3 *RCC Facility:* All States should ensure that RCCs are of sufficient size with adequate provision for operational positions designed in accordance with human factors principles (such as human machine interface) for a major search involving civil and military assets where applicable, and facilities such as:

- a) Workstations, telephones (with international access), plotting tables, wall notice/status boards, computer, and communications equipment and systems, briefing/debriefing areas room for storage including incident records and recorders, RCC staff break and rest facilities;
- b) computer resources which may provide support to RCCs with incident management, plotting, search planning, mapping, contact databases, web-based information, etc.;
- c) charts, electronic or paper, which:
 - i. apply to SAR (aeronautical, nautical, topographic and hydrographic);
 - ii. depict SRR, neighbouring SRRs, FIR(s), SAR resources and made available for all relevant aeronautical and maritime RCCs, ATS units, aircraft operators; and
 - iii. provide a means of plotting;
- d) ability to reliably receive and acknowledge distress alerts 24 hours a day;
- e) maritime broadcast facilities, if applicable;

Als Anforderungen für Training und Ausbildung nennt der „European Search and Rescue Plan“ unter anderem: das Beherrschen der englischen Sprache.

Quelle: ICAO European and North Atlantic Office / developed by the European Search and Rescue Task Force



RCC Required Capability



- ☐ 24-hour availability trained persons
- ☐ Persons with a working knowledge of the English language
- ☐ Charts which apply to the SRR:
 - ☐ Aeronautical, nautical, topographic and hydrographic
- ☐ Means of plotting
- ☐ Ability to receive distress alerts
- ☐ Immediate communications with associated:
 - ☐ ATS units and RSCs
 - ☐ DF and position-fixing stations associated CRSs
- ☐ Rapid and reliable communications with:
 - ☐ Parent agencies of SRUs and RCCs
- ☐ Designated meteorological offices
- ☐ Employed SRUs
- ☐ Alerting posts
- ☐ Plans of operation
- ☐ Ability to coordinate medical advice and assistance

Screenshot aus Workshop-Folien der US-Marine zu Anforderungen an Personal in internationalen Leitstellen für Seenotrettungen. Darin heißt es, es müsse eine „24-Stunden-Verfügbarkeit“ von trainiertem Personal geben, welches „Kenntnisse der englischen Sprache“ aufweisen müsse.

Quelle: U.S. Navy - Commander Naval Forces Europe / Commander Naval Forces Africa / Commander 6th Fleet

▪ RCC Staff

- The RCC staff consists of **personnel who are trained** and capable of planning and coordinating SAR operations.
- If the RCC staff has duties besides SAR, the additional functions should be considered when determining the staffing needs.
- Number of personnel required will vary with local requirements, traffic density, seasonal conditions, meteorological conditions and other SRR conditions.
- **An RCC must be in a constant state of operational readiness.**
- Where the RCC does not maintain continuous staffing, or only has one trained and capable RCC person on duty, provision must be made for stand-by RCC staff to be mobilized rapidly.



Staffing



SAR Mission Coordinator (SMC)

- A SMC should be designated **for each specific SAR operation**, and adequate numbers of personnel qualified to perform the SMC function must be readily available on a 24 hour basis.

Screenshot aus Workshop-Folien der US-Marine zu Anforderungen an internationale Leitstellen für Seenotrettungen. Darin heißt es: „Ein RCC muss ständig in Betriebsbereitschaft“ und „auf einer 24 Stunden Basis verfügbar“ sein.

Quelle: U.S. Navy - Commander Naval Forces Europe / Commander Naval Forces Africa / Commander 6th Fleet